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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.11.

February 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 53  
Humidity 53

February 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 65  
Humidity 87

7577 日二十月一

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### GERMANY'S DESPERATE PLUNGE.

#### British Admiralty on the Alert.

London, February 2.

Sir Edward Carson, in a letter regretting that a cold did not permit of him attending the War Loan meeting at Hall, said he did not conceal the grave danger he felt at Germany's threat of submarine, but stated that the Admiralty were tirelessly grappling with the problem day and night.

#### Dutch and Danish Restrictions.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Dutch shipping is forbidden to leave territorial waters. A Copenhagen Company, which has been carrying agricultural products to Britain, has suspended sailings.

#### A Last Desperate Bluff?

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the evening papers generally consider it possible that the German Note is a last desperate bluff, and that Germany will break out, finding that the American temper cannot be tried too far. But they are unanimous in declaring that the Note demands the instant and alert attention of the whole nation and the support of President Wilson, even in the event of war.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a statement, demands that President Wilson shall not instantly to prevent the murder of non-combatants, and urges the seizure of the German interned ships on the perpetration of the first atrocity.

#### Norwegian Precautions.

London, February 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says mails and goods traffic to England has been suspended.

#### Denmark's Attitude.

London, February 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that at a secret sitting of the Riksdag the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that it was the Government's intention to endeavour to ensure a maintenance of trade with other countries.

All parties approved, and the sitting was closed by the Speaker appealing to members to meet the new situation with dignity and tranquility.

#### Swedish Opinion.

London, February 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the Press hesitates to pronounce definitely an opinion on the new situation. It recognises it as serious, and recalls the German proclamation of February last year, and the feeble retorts which accrued therefrom.

#### Excitement in Spain.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, excitement resulting from the German Note is most intense. There are continuous conferences between Ministers and the Military and Naval authorities. The Foreign Minister conferred with the American Ambassador from midnight until two in the morning.

The Premier announced that the situation was undeniably grave. He deprecated any discussion of the nature of Spain's reply to Germany, but thought it was unnecessary to close Parliament for the present. A number of Senators urged an increase in armaments.

#### Time for Neutrals to Act.

London, February 2.

The Attorney General, Sir F. E. Smith, speaking at Cardiff, said that no belligerent in the world's history had ever dared such a challenge to a proud and powerful neutral. "We believe that we Allies are strong enough to fight out the quarrel for ourselves. We have been the custodian of the honour of neutrals; now we shall tell them to be the custodians of their own. We only ask that when the time for settlement comes, those who have sacrificed shall decide."

#### Germany Boasting.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, commenting on the German Note, the *Dusseldorfer General Anzeiger* says the prey from unrestricted submarine is problematical, owing to the few sailings. Germany's welfare is most urgent, and the law of neutrals does not matter.

The *Rheinisch Westfälische* expects that President Wilson will warn Americans not to enter the war zones. The North Sea and the Mediterranean must be the grave of British greatness.

#### Spanish Sailings Prohibited.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Minister of Marine has telegraphed to the Spanish port authorities temporarily prohibiting sailings.

#### Dutch Protection for Shipping.

London, February 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that at a Conference between the Government and shipowners, the possibility was discussed of continuing neutral shipping, especially to the Dutch Indies.

The Government promised to support this, and also to protect the vessels now afloat. In the meantime, the Government suggested that ships should not sail unless the Government were consulted first.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### GERMANY'S DESPERATE PLUNGE.

#### Will America Break With Germany?

London, February 2.

To-day's New York newspapers almost unanimously declare that a break with Germany is only a matter of a few hours. This is based on unofficial conjectures and gleanings from Washington. There has been no official statement.

#### Decline of the Mark.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter, the mark in New York has fallen to 66½, the lowest on record.

#### A Real and Formidable Peril.

London, February 2.

The British Press does not conceal the belief that the German threat implies a real and formidable peril, demanding all the endurance of the nation. It is of opinion that this frightfulness has long been anticipated by the Allies, and that it was considered at the recent Naval Conference in London. Confidence is expressed that preparation has been made to meet it. The greatest difficulty will be submarine minelayers.

Germany is in a situation compared to that of Napoleon in 1812, when he vainly tried to achieve a decision by commerce-destroying. It is not doubted that the Kaiser's declaration of war on the whole civilised world will not succeed in saving the Hohenzollern Dynasty.

It is anticipated that the United States, like Britain in 1914, will prove that Germany has made another psychological miscalculation.

The *Morning Post* suggests that high German prisoners should be placed on hospital ships as hostages.

The *Daily Chronicle* urges the Allies to agree on penalties that they will exact after the war, specifying the persons they will penalise collectively and notifying Germany thereof now.

#### MORE SINKINGS.

London, February 1.

The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—*Modiva* (Norwegian), *Pantano* (Spanish), and *Daisy* (Danish).

#### THE COMING WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

##### Enemy Reinforcements from Russian Fronts.

London, February 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, except in the Riga section, where three Divisions of German reinforcements have arrived, the enemy is transferring considerable German troops from the Russian fronts to the Western front, in view of the impending clash there.

#### A French Communique.

London, February 2.

A French communique says:—An enemy attack south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, failed.

There is lively artillery fire in the sectors of Pourvancourt, on the right bank of the Meuse, and Muzel, in the Vosges.

A German aeroplane bombed Dunkirk, but there were no casualties and very insignificant damage.

#### Strong English Attacks.

London, February 2.

A German wireless official message says:—Between Armentieres and Arras, numerous strong English advances failed.

There is lively reconnoitring activity south-west of Miraumont, and north-east of Lesars.

The English penetrated our position on the Guedecourt-Beaulencourt road.

Our counter attack recaptured the lost ground, and we took some prisoners.

#### SHIPPING LOSSES.

##### Some Illuminating Figures.

London, February 2.

According to a Paris message, the Bureau Veritas publishes statistics of the losses of merchant shipping in the war. Germany, it says, has lost 469, or 24 per cent. of her total tonnage. The Allies, on the other hand, have lost 1,648, of which 1,520 were submarines, the latter including 1,110 British, or 11 per cent. of the British fleet before the war.

The losses of the Allies have been practically made good by building and captures.

Germany's loss is 1,280,000 tons which is counter-balanced by a construction of 876,998 tons, while 900,000 tons are in the course of building.

#### THE GERMAN COLONIES.

London, February 1.

The newspapers generally welcome Mr. Walter Long's announcement in regard to the German Colonies.

The *Daily Chronicle* suggests that it might be usefully supplemented by a similar announcement regarding Mesopotamia.

#### NATIONAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

London, February 1.

A Women's Department of the National Service Directory has been established. The wife of Mr. Tennant, former Secretary for Scotland, has been appointed Director, and Miss Violet Markham has been made Assistant Director.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES' WAGES.

London, February 1.

A Court of Arbitration has awarded the Lancashire cardroom workers a ten per cent. advance in wages, as from the 11th inst., stipulating that this shall be regarded as war wages, due to and dependent on a continuance of the present abnormal conditions.

Either side may apply for a revision of the award after August, and subsequent variations shall be for half-yearly periods only.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY'S NEW THREAT.

#### Various Opinions.

Amsterdam, February 2.

The passage in Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's peroration:—The Admiralty and Fleet are firmly convinced that Great Britain will be brought to peace by force of arms as the result of the experience of submarine warfare," is taken as a text by the German Press, the comments unanimously singling out Great Britain as the enemy and promising unheard of terrors which will "mortally hit the Island people."

The semi-official Austrian "*Fremdenblatt*" hopes that the peace for which the world is longing will be brought nearer by the employment of the strongest means against "the tyrant of the seas."

#### Allies not to be Intimidated.

Paris, February 2.

The papers, while recognising that the task of the Allied fleets is daily becoming harder refuse to be intimidated by the threat of further atrocities at the very moment when the enemy's force is falling.

#### Secret Reichstag Debate.

Amsterdam, February 2.

The Reichstag is debating Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in secret session.

#### America Indignant.

Washington, February 2.

High indignation is being felt at the German Note, and the opinion is freely expressed that the severance of diplomatic relations is inevitable.

#### Later.

Indications as to the Government's course will not be announced until certain steps are taken through the Navy Department and Treasury as to the safeguarding of American ports and other interests.

In the Concord (New Hampshire) Legislature Mr. Taft said that a dangerous crisis had arisen in German-American relations. He emphasised the necessity for hastening military and naval preparedness.

It is believed that a communication has been sent or is about to be sent to Germany warning against unrestricted submarine and threatening the severance of diplomatic relations if Germany persists in breaking her pledge to the United States.

#### New York Port Unsealed.

New York, February 2.

The Port has been "unsealed."

#### GERMAN VESSEL SUNK.

Charleston, South Carolina, February 2.

The German freighter "*Liebenfels*" which had been tied up since the outbreak of the war, has sunk.

The Captain declined the assistance of tugs. It is believed that the vessel was scuttled.

#### GERMAN LIES.

London, February 2.

The Admiralty state that a German wireless message alleges that the "*Britannic*" carried 2,600 British soldiers who were not invalids. The allegation is based on the sworn testimony of Albert Messany, the Austrian singer, who was interned at Malta at the outbreak of war and who returned to England in November aboard the "*Britannic*" because he was invalid, after which he was repatriated.

The German Press messages are filled with similar falsehoods with a view to manufacturing pretexts for the latest methods of warfare. It is announced that it cannot be too emphatically re-stated that never since the beginning of the war have any but invalids and hospital staff embarked in any British hospital ships.

#### BRITISH POSIT ON.

London, February 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our position north of Beaumont Hamel and carried out a successful raid south-east of Neuville St. Vaast. We repulsed attempts to approach our line south-east of Armentieres and east of Ypres. Two other attacks in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete by strong parties, dressed in white, were beaten back with heavy casualties. The enemy's artillery was more active to the south of Ypres.

The British took prisoner 1,223 Germans, including 27 officers in January.

Among the regiments which specially distinguished themselves was the Second Battalion of the 2nd New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

A French communique says:—There is nothing to report except a lively artillery duel at Hartmannswillerkopf and east of Metz.

## DUTCH REFUSE FOOD FOR BRUSSELS.

Starvation Behind the Enemy Lines.

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—Under influence of the good things obtainable in Holland, a certain Prussian officer whose duty is to buy foodstuffs here for the city of Brussels, has been talking too openly and loudly about conditions in Brussels and the feelings among the German occupants.

By curious luck I was able to hear this typical, overbearing emissary discourse at large on military and other matters. As dinner proceeded he threw caution to the winds and said many things which, if they should meet the eyes of his superiors, will probably prevent his return here at Christmas, when he hopes to enjoy another spell of freedom, peace and plenty.

He declared the conditions regarding food at Lille, Roubaix, Tournai and adjacent villages were indeed shocking and terrible. The population were always on the verge of starvation. Should such conditions continue, the result must be the speedy physical collapse of vast numbers of people.

In Brussels, he said, the hotels frequented exclusively by German officers were able to obtain supplies of fat at 5½ a kilogramme, whereas the population must pay five times this sum for the same quantity when any is available. "But," added this typical Prussian, "so long as we are well fed the others can perish miserably (le peuple peut crever)."

He spoke of Brussels as an earthly paradise for German officers. It has all the charms of Paris in miniature. However, he admitted there was a general impression that their stay at Brussels would not continue much longer. He confirmed the news I have already sent that people are not allowed out after 8.30 at night, but said this order would probably be relaxed at Christmas. The reasons for the order he would not state.

When he was in a fit condition he was skillfully led to talk about deportations. With remnants of caution he attributed these to the fact that there were thousands of idle hands and hungry mouths in Belgium. If they must be fed, then it was better they should also be forced to work.

This unsatisfactory reply was soon put aside, for the officer went on to declare that the Germans had found huge stores of small arms and ammunition in underground caves at Etterbeek, a suburb. Fearing the people would use these, and that other stores were still undiscovered, the Germans decided to remove the male inhabitants.

Digging on an extensive scale in a search for more hidden arms is going on daily, and where arms are discovered the inhabitants will be deported.

The officer was returning to Brussels disappointed at the failure to obtain permission for the export of large quantities of foodstuffs from Holland.—*Daily Chronicle*.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### Monday, February 5.

Piano Recital at Government House; 9.15 p.m.

### Saturday, February 10.

Kowloon Land and Building Co.—Shareholders meeting; 11 a.m.

Humphreys, Estate and Finance Co.—Shareholders meeting; noon.



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## GENERAL NEWS.

Bravo Russia! In consequence of the Russian warning of reprisals, Germany has agreed to abolish the punishment of tying Russian prisoners to stakes and to substitute imprisonment. As Germany is treating over a thousand Russian officer prisoners as privates in the matter of maintenance, Russia has retaliated by treating similarly all German officer prisoners. Germany has now intimated that she has withdrawn the repressive measures regarding Russian officers, including the prohibition in some camps of writing home.

A Gallant Veteran. The record of Staff Sergeant Joseph Grisenthwaite, of Lancaster, should bring the red blush of shame to all shirkers and Objectors. He enlisted at the age of 60—he is now 63. They put him in for Home service, but he kept on trying for the front, and at length got there. He has had eleven months' fighting, including four pitched battles on the Somme. When his leg was hit he dodged the doctor and would not lay off. He was sent home recently to hospital for shell-shock. But he wants to go back! He is an honour to Lancashire, and to the Empire.—**John Bull.**

Why Australia is not Wrecked. Mr. Phillip L. Harris, a Sydney journalist, who is at present on active service in France, has written the following interesting letter—"Australia is far ahead of the rest of the world in its social legislation," he writes:—"This fact was brought home to me more than ever during a recent visit to Paris. I was dining one day with a party of French and Anglo-French journalists. All of these gentlemen showed a remarkably thorough knowledge of Australian industrial and social legislation. They spoke very highly of our ideals, and the daring manner we had set about in achieving them. But they pointed out how impossible it would be for European nations to attempt anything of the kind; it would be impossible to do in an old, densely-populated country what could be achieved in a young, wealthy country like Australia. However, I afterwards met a French journalist, who had spent some time in Australia, and he spoke deprecatingly of what to him seemed our ultra-democratic legislation. He said that, if it were not for the fact that we had a huge, wealthy country to play with, we would have wrecked it long ago."

South Manchurian Syndicate. In the Chancery Division on 20th ult. Mr. Justice Peterson heard an application to restore to the list and fix a date for hearing of the action South Manchurian Syndicate, Ltd., v. Bush. Mr. Hughes, K. O., said the trial of this action was opened on March 16 of this year, the plaintiff alleging that they were entitled to an option with regard to certain concessions in South Manchuria after a final edict of the Chinese Government. A defence was raised that the plaintiff had parted with their option to a Mr. Troop. Plaintiff replied that Troop had parted with his interests, which had reverted to them. An action against Troop was then pending, and the case was allowed to stand over pending the hearing of the Troop action. Now that had been disposed of it was desired to restore the action against Bush to the list and to fix an early day in next sittings for the hearing. Counsel said the parties were entitled to amend their particulars in so far as they were affected by the Troop case, but he understood the other side wanted a general liberty to amend, which, he contended, they could not do at this stage. Mr. Tomlin, K. O., said: "China was passing through changes which were kaleidoscopic. Having regard to this and other matters which had come to their notice, they desired to considerably amend the defence. The matter was allowed to stand over to the first day of next sittings."

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## GENERAL NEWS.

No Wonder!  
The war costs over \$5,000,000 a day. This is how the item is made up. The other day a Danish steamer was captured by our patrol. She was loaded with phosphate for Amsterdam; but after being kept five weeks at Gravesend she was released, with her cargo intact, and paid £3 500—or \$100 a day—for the detention!—John Bull.

India's Sportsmen.  
Altogether the sum of Rs. 7,70,000 (over £51,000) has now been subscribed to various war funds by the Western India Turf Club, Buntay and Poona. The latest donations include £8,500 to the Officers' Families Fund, £5,500, to Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund, and £6,500 to St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind. Appointment for Cardinal Bourne.  
The Pope has appointed Cardinal Bourne a member of the Consistorial Congregation. Since Great Britain, Canada, and the United States were removed from the jurisdiction of the Propaganda and were placed under the Consistorial Congregation, the latter has become the most important congregation of the Roman Church, remarks the Times.

"Our Day" and the Colonies.  
On "Our Day" £1,850 was collected in the Bahamas Islands. Of this sum £1,300 is for the purchase of two motor ambulances. Nigeria has subscribed a further £8,200, making £11,850 in all, to the Red Cross Society. Trinidad has subscribed £250, Montserrat £100, and St. Helena £140 to the Society. Trinidad has also given £250 for relief in Belgium.  
Bavaria and "After the War."  
Discussing the commercial situation after the war, the Bavarian Industrial Union agreed that the most necessary things were to render German industries independent of the outside world and to gain the home-markets before trying to reconquer the export trade. The president, Deputy Kieppel, said that all forces must be concentrated on defeating the most relentless foe—England.

China's Finances.  
The domestic communication loss of \$200,000,000 proposed by Mr. Hsu Shih-yin, Minister of Communications, for meeting the various expenses of starting new communications enterprises has been passed by Cabinet meeting and will be referred to the Kuo Hui for discussion after the Chinese New Year. The Peking Daily News does not think Mr. Hsu will succeed in view of the deplorable Chinese financial situation.

Concerning Metals.  
The high prices of zinc, says the Mining Magazine, has led the metallurgists at gold and silver mines to seek alternative methods of precipitation from cyanide solutions. The users of aluminium dust at Cobalt have been constrained to modify their process for the same reason. In America experiments are being made with electro-deposition on lines similar to the Siemens and Halske process used many years ago on the Transvaal. Rarer metallurgists have recently turned their attention to the recovery of the zinc, and in the course of their investigations have evolved a new method, of which more will be heard later.

The Late General Tison.  
General Sir Henry Brasnell Tison, K.C.B., who died at Sorbion on 21st ult., aged 80, entered the Royal Marine Artillery in 1854. He saw considerable service during the second China War. From Aug. 28 to Sept. 5, 1858, he commanded a detachment at the capture of a battery and the destruction of 100 junks and 236 guns on an expedition against pirates at Kulan Island, for which he was mentioned in despatches. In June, 1859, he was present at the attack on the Peiho forts and at the capture of the Taku forts in 1860. He was promoted captain in 1865 and major in 1877, and to the rank of lieutenant-colonel for special service in the Zulu War in 1880. Throughout the Egyptian campaign of 1882 he rendered distinguished service, and was rewarded with the brevet rank of colonel. In 1888 he was promoted to major-general, and in August, 1893, to lieutenant-general, retiring in 1900.

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**BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.**  
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, LONDON, and other cities.

# Laohsikal.

Peking Daily News, Jan. 22.—The citizen's mass meeting was held for the third time for discussing the Laohsikal question at the Sung-yun An Guild Hall yesterday, and it was resolved that the government should not give way to French demands.

The Best-Equipped Soldiers.  
Mr. Pearce, Australian Minister for Defence, has received a cable from the A.I.F. headquarters, London, announcing that the British military authorities consider that the 3rd Australian Division could be regarded as the best and most completely equipped force to leave England. Mr. Pearce expressed gratification at this message, and added that he was confident that the 3rd Australian Division would, on the battlefield, maintain that magnificent standard of valour, resources, and efficiency characteristic of the Australian soldier.

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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.10
"	50	1.20

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GOLD " " " " " \$1.50  
PLAIN " " " " " \$1.25  
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#### DEATHS.

WICKING.—On the 1st instant, at her residence Milton Road Bournemouth, Mrs. Hannah Wicking, widow of the late Mr. Harry Wicking.

LIANG CHENG.—At his residence No. 33, Robinson Road, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., died this morning after a prolonged illness. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

#### CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

In another column, under the above heading, we published a very frank statement by Fang Kuo-cheong, China's Vice-President, as to the disagreement among the various political bodies of the country. Marshal Fang makes a very able effort at giving a perfectly fair picture of the situation; but there is apparent in almost every one of his paragraphs that sense of helplessness that is noticeable in the more sincere statements of any of China's public men. He is, one feels, honestly trying to solve one of the most difficult problems in the world; he is anxious to do justice to all parties by taking into full consideration their respective claims; he is more than eager to be consistent and to support the National Assembly whose re-convening he himself formerly advocated; he is keen to settle a variety of things, but—When Fang Kuo-cheong was elected Vice-President we took the liberty of suggesting that far more of the burden of facing real difficulties would fall on his shoulders than on those of President Li, and, from the fact that the latter gentleman continues to be little more than a very much bewildered puppet, it looks as though our prophecy was not very wide of the mark. Perhaps we were only stating the obvious—a failing to which most prophets are addicted. Be that as it may, the Vice-President certainly has his hands more than full, and we would give a good deal to know how he proposes to deal with the very conflicting elements which make up the political China of 1917.

Not for the first time, it would seem that it is the Chinese in foreign countries who are causing him the greater part of his perplexities. The Kuomintang—that almost impossible mixture of honest patriots, rogues, more malcontents and mere experimenters—is still very much alive among the Chinese of Japan, America, the Dutch Indies, Hongkong and the Straits. Its members in these various parts have contributed, at one time or another, very large sums for political objects good and bad in China, and they sometimes remind the Peking Government that their past generosity gives them a right to a voice in national affairs. On this occasion they modestly propose (so it is asserted) to turn out one Cabinet and put in another, to make the present Premier Minister for War (with no less worthy a coadjutor than Li Lieh-kwan, whose exploits at Canton a few months ago of course eminently qualify him for the handling of the military matters of a big country), to give the Vice-President himself no hand in the army's affairs and, above all, to cashier Li Yuan-hung—and to set up in his place Shum Chen-tuen. Shum as President! One gasps as one reads. Give Shum six months in that office and, at the end, he will probably be King of China: subject, of course, to the overlordship of a foreign Power whereof he is such an enthusiastic admirer.

General Fang followed the best course open to him; communicated with the various Provincial heads, asking for their opinion, and, to their great credit he said, they signified their willingness to leave the matter to him; whereupon he replied to the Kuomintang as follows: "Support the President; maintain the Cabinet; respect the National Assembly." So far, so good; but then comes the time for that irrepressible *enfant terrible*, the venerable touch of Anhui—Chang Fan—to put in his word, and stoutly to refuse to countermand the message, on the score that one could not tell people to respect a National Assembly that did not respect itself. Then followed further complications, as our readers will see from the text—each one of them going further to prove that China's stalwarts emphatically refuse to practise the virtues of unity; and, so far as we can see, things remain as they were before: in a beautiful state of chaos. Poor China. When and how will her deliverance come? She blunders in the direction, and then in that; forever taking steps in the dark, forever listening to wrong counsellors, forever borrowing money, forever bleeding from the wounds which come of her own children have inflicted by their corruption and double dealing. What is going to be the end?

#### Tentative Hypothesis.

Not the least interesting feature of the German Imperial Chancellor's speech announcing adherence to the policy of ruthless subjugation in the passage which speaks of Germany's anxious desire to live in good neighbourly relations with Belgium. The German state-mag who, in face of the condition of unspeakable slavery to which the Belgians have been brought under Teutonic brutality, could utter such a sentiment as that, must either be possessed of a sense of grim and tragic humour which is hardly in keeping with the times, or be a blackguardly hypocrite of the most deeply dyed order imaginable. The whole world, we have no doubt, will regard him in the latter light. Germany's desirous of friendship with Belgium! The bare possibility of such a development is unthinkable. We suppose that when the German hordes swept down on helpless, but, withal, plucky, Belgium; when her women and children were murdered by these same Huns; when historic churches and buildings were made a target of by German gunners; when huge monetary exactions were forced on the people to help keep the German armies in the field; when husbands and fathers were torn from their wives and children and deported to Germany—all this, we suppose, was merely Germany's little way of showing her friendliness to those who had been guilty of no more serious an offence than the attempted defence of their land against invasion by a convenient nation.

#### Can We Forget?

No doubt Germany would like Belgium to forget all about these things, and to extend to her the hand of friendship. But in Belgium, or any nation on the face of the earth, likely to blot out from memory Germany's terrible record in that occupied territory? That is impossible. Germany's catalogue of crimes in Belgium will for ever be remembered against her. Neither will it be forgotten that in August, 1914, Britain was asked by Germany to remain neutral on certain conditions, one of which was that we should concur in the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, though the German Government was pledged by Treaty to uphold it. The world knows what our answer was. We demonstrated our friendship; we did not talk about it. And it is to us, and to our ally France, that Belgium to-day confidently looks for deliverance.

#### America's Plight.

What does the United States propose to do, just now? It is easy for us Britishers to judge America; it is even easier to misjudge her: the really difficult task lies in being absolutely fair to her. Her present position is that she has about a million and a half of trained German soldiers within her territory—most of them already in possession of a certain quantity of arms and ammunition; and an appreciable percentage (twenty would probably not be oversteering the case) of the men in her army and navy are Germans. The country teems with active sympathisers with Germany—Dutch, Swedish, Irish-American and German-American; it also teems with people who have a little habit of warbling: "I don't raise my boy to be a soldier," many of its politicians are awayed entirely either by women, or else by "travels" whose honesty and patriotism may be written down as doubtful. Finally, it has a President who is no more fit to see a country through a big war than to command a battleship. Then how do those in, or out of, America, who are always telling us that she should enter into the war, propose that she should set about it? Even while she is at peace with Germany, her munitions factories, ships etc. are never altogether safe from the bombs of the hyphenates, and at any time she may find herself the victim of a general strike of workers who have been influenced by the money of these pestilent plotters. In a word, if America is to declare war on Germany, it can only be on the understanding that a tolerably large army be sent from Europe to help her against the Germans who have so kindly accepted her hospitality. But can Europe afford that just now?

#### DAY BY DAY.

THE MOST WASTED OF ALL DAYS IS THAT ON WHICH ONE HAS NOT LAUGHED.—Chamfort.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/10d.

#### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 35th anniversary of the death of Sir William Palliser, the artilleryist.

#### Prize Distribution.

Lady May is to present the prizes at the Kowloon British School on Wednesday next at 4.30 p.m.

#### Removal of Graves.

H. E. the Governor has made an order for the removal of certain graves on Crown land in the Sockungpoo Valley.

#### Suicide.

A Chinese, aged about 35 years was found suspended by the neck from a tree at Wanchai yesterday. Death was due to strangulation.

#### Calendar.

A. B. the Swedish Trading Company in China, agents for the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., have sent us attractive wall calendar.

#### Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 20 amounted to 16,223 tons and the sales during the period to 35,321 tons.

#### The Army Act.

A Proclamation by H. E. the Governor provides that His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

#### Missions to Seamen.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen, is to preach at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow at 11 a.m. Collections are to be taken on behalf of the Mission.

#### Cracker Firing.

The Court was packed at the Magistrate's this morning with people charged with firing crackers in contravention of the regulations at Chinese New Year. Varying fines were inflicted.

#### Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Those ladies who have not sent in a sufficient number of cards for handicapping may still send them in up to February 9 (inclusive) in time to receive correct handicaps for the Railway Club.

#### A Conditional Resolve.

A Chinese was very frank in his defence before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. He was charged with hawking without a licence. Defendant said he had a lot of grass string which he wanted to sell, and he decided that if he sold it he would buy a licence, but if he did not, he would not get one. A fine of \$2 was imposed.

#### New Latrines.

The Government proposes to erect a public latrine above May Road, east of the Peak Tramway, near the path connecting May and Barker Roads, and also at the junction of Castle and Robinson Roads. Any objection must be sent in writing to the Colonial Secretary so as to reach his office not later than Friday, the 23rd inst.

#### New at the Job.

A woman, with an ugly gash over her right eye, summoned an elderly Chinese for assault, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector O'Sullivan said the people were ships' scavengers who went out to vessels to see what they could pick up in the way of scraps of rice. Complaint was new at the game, and defendant evidently objected to her queering his pitch and struck her on the eye with his fist. Defendant said complainant scolded him, and attempted to strike her. He told her he was much older than she was. She got hold of his coat and was running away when she fell and injured her eye. He was set upon by three people and the batons on his coat were broken. His Wanchai bound him over.

#### CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

The Pretensions of Shum Chen-tuen.

On account of the opposition to the appointment of new Tachun and Shengchang for Chekiang, Shen Tieg-yi, Speaker of Chekiang Assembly, and two other members have been appointed by the people there to come here, says the Peking Daily News, to settle the matter with the Central Government, and on their way to Peking they paid a visit to Vice-President Fang Kuo-cheong at Nanking, who gave the following account in connection with the recent telegram sent by the Tachuns of the provinces to the Central Government demanding the reorganisation of the National Assembly, and criticising President and Premier. Marshal Fang says:—

"Some time ago I received a telegram from a certain high official in Peking stating that, according to a telegram received from a certain foreigner, the Kuomintang members abroad had made the following resolutions: (1) To replace the Tong Cabinet by Tang Chiu Cabinet, (2) to replace President Li Yuan-hung by Shum Chen-tuen (3) to deprive the Vice-President of all military power, and (4) to appoint Tong Chiu-jui Minister and Li Lieh-kwan, Vice-Minister of War."

"On receipt of the above I telegraphed to all Tachuns and Shengchangs consulting their opinions, and in reply they said that they would all agree with any action I should take. I then sent them another telegram making three proposals, namely, (1) Support the President, (2) maintain the Cabinet, and (3) respect the National Assembly. General Chang Fan, however, refused to countersign the telegram on the ground that there was no reason to respect an Assembly which should by all means be dissolved on account of its incapacity and neglect of duty, and he made a long remark on the subject. I then altered my draft on the 3rd heading to 'warn the National Assembly,' and finally the first joint telegram of the Tachuns of twenty-two provinces was sent."

"When the representatives of the provinces came to Nanking to celebrate my birthday, they proposed to hold another Conference here similar to that which was held in Hanchow. They said that as the Central Government did not make reply to their telegram, a second one should be despatched, containing the following propositions: (1) The President should dismiss objectionable men from his office. (2) The present Cabinet should be partially reorganised. (3) The National Assembly should be dissolved, or all its members who recently fought and raised trouble in the Hall should be dismissed. (4) The claims of Dr. Sun Yat-sen should be flatly refused. General Wang Tsun-yuan, Tachun of Hapeh, first raised objection against the proposed telegram, and both the Tachun of Kiangsu and myself also refused to put our signatures on such document, as we believed that the dissolution of the National Assembly would be fraught with serious danger to the nation. I told these representatives that I was not ready to agree to their actions as they were not within the legitimate limit of our duties. However in reply they said that they would hold their Conference somewhere else where they could speak a few words without the constraint of law, hence they started for Hanchow. Later on they received a telegram from the Central Government stating that the political outlooks were better and that there was no reason for anxiety by all Tachun and Shengchang. As there seems to be more hope for the National Assembly, the telegram of these representatives has not yet been officially published."

"It must be remembered that I telegraphed to the Central Government and provinces last year advocating the reconvening of the National Assembly and how could it be consistent for me now to send telegrams demanding for its dissolution? In most Parliaments, there are quarrels and frictions; therefore there is no reason why our National Assembly should be dissolved merely for the quarrels of a few members."

#### 1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 3, 1892.)

The Dollar.  
February 3.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/11."

Company Meeting.  
January 28.—"The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of Carmichael and Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's office, 18, Praya Central, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A very satisfactory report and statement of accounts was submitted and passed. The Company's authorised dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and the re-election of, and a vote of thanks to, the managing officers terminated the proceedings."

The German Club.  
January 29.—"Mid-night at the Hongkong Hotel:—Nervous Guest—Heaven, steward, what is the matter? Is there a riot outside?"  
Mac—Oh! no sir, don't be alarmed; it's the German Club having a quiet evening."

Raub Gold Mine.  
January 29.—"Mr. Bibby telegraphed from Raub on the 18th instant:—'We can see pump in Raub Hole.' At last! But wasn't Raub a gold mine? How does it come to produce pumps? Still, it is quite a pleasant surprise to be able to see something in it; and if the crop of pumps turns out equal to assay, a dividend will be the next thing. How much will an ordinary pump fetch at Uncle's?"

"Squeeze."  
January 29.—"Eminent Government Contractor to Working Partner—You make offer that overruns \$500 after same I take? Working Partner—Have make. Contractor—What fashion he look see? Partner—He look see velly angry. Contractor—What thing he take? Partner—He say I blong dam thief. Contractor—Hi-jah! what thing he make? Partner—He take that \$500." (Tableau; curtain to slow music.)

German Guns for China.  
February 1.—"Li Hung-chang is stated to have recently ordered a large number of rifled mountain guns from Krupp."

Mr. H.E. Wodehouse.  
February 1.—"Mr. H.E. Wodehouse, O.M.G., Police Magistrate, Coroner, and Superintendent of the Government Fire Brigade, etc., is booked to leave Marseilles for Hongkong by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Melbourne on February 21. We shall be glad to see Mr. Wodehouse, who, whatever else he may be, is a gentleman—a very scarce commodity in this gilt-edged but extremely shoddy Colony—and in our opinion he would make an excellent Colonial Secretary for Hongkong. What are the odds, 'Brownie,' that Mr. Wodehouse doesn't bring out with him his official appointment to that high office?"

The Races.  
February 2.—"We have received from Messrs. Noronha and Co. a copy of the race-book for the forthcoming Jockey Club meeting. It is similar to those of previous years, with the significant exception that the space usually allotted to race lotteries is now an acting void."

Our Civil Servants.  
February 3.—"With all due apology to the honest members, it must be said that many of our Civil Servants are cunning scoundrels, who have only sought and who only use their official position as a cloak for the business by which they really live and earn their money. This is more especially the case in the P.W.D."

February 3.—"When the confidence of the State in its servants is broken, it is necessary to watch them carefully. So far, so good. But why only so far? Why not prohibit Civil Servants' speculations in shares? Why not, as in the Straits, order that they shall not be allowed to borrow or lend money? Why not compel them to devote their time to their official duties; instead of carrying on private businesses big enough to necessitate complete sets of books? All these are equally necessary. If an investigation of the private business affairs of some few of our public servants could be held, there would be some interesting revelations. This is perhaps too much to expect the Government to do, and probably it will fall to the task of the Telegraph to do it."

#### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An Army veteran living at Belfast recently received a medal for serving in the China campaign of 1892, says the Daily Chronicle. Still more remarkable was the case of Captain James Gammell, who in 1887 received a military honour gained 73 years previously when he was 17 years of age. As Ensign Gammell he took part in the capture of Bayonne, but leaving the Army shortly afterwards, was overlooked when the honours were distributed. This omission was brought to Queen Victoria's notice on the occasion of her first Jubilee, whereupon Captain Gammell found himself decorated with both the Peninsular Medal and the Jubilee Medal.

Many of the most striking Parliamentary phrases that have become household words are not so much original expressions as apt quotations from older sources, observes the same journal. For instance, the phrase "A leap in the dark," credited to Lord Palmerston, was used two hundred years earlier by Thomas Hobbes, the political writer; Mr. Gladstone's "bag and baggage" is from Shakespeare's "As You Like It." "Measures, not men," attributed to George Canning, is a saying in Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," while Lord Beaconsfield's famous "Peace with honour" had been foretold by Lord John Russell in a speech at Dundee in 1865, when he said, "As Secretary for Foreign Affairs it has been my object to preserve peace with honour."

Abraham Lincoln can be quoted with effect regarding many aspects of the great war, remarks the Chronicle, and not least appropriately in answer to the enemy's empty peace talk. When the faint-hearted on the Northern side urged him in the spring of 1864 to come to terms with the South by compromise of all they were fighting for, his answer was stern and memorable, and as applicable to our case as his: "We accepted this war; we did not begin it; we accepted it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end; and I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished."

The University printer who, on his own responsibility, inserted Charles Wesley's "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing" in the Prayer Book to fill up a blank leaf at the end could have produced a precedent for his action. The Table of Kindred and Affinity first made its appearance in the Prayer Book in the time of Bishop Parker, who instructed the printer to use it for the purpose of filling up a similar blank leaf, which the Bishop thought ought not to be wasted. It has ever since been printed in the Prayer Book, but it has no canonical or Parliamentary authority, and is not included in the "Table of Contents" though it always appears at the end.

The Irish Division in adopting the motto "Ever and Always Faithful," have chosen one not already claimed by any British regiment or division. The nearest is the "Ever Faithful" of the Devonshire Regiment. As a rule little originality seems to have been shown in selecting regimental mottos. At least a dozen have "Quis separabit" while even more are proud of "Nemo me impune lacessit." Three regiments adopted "Montis insignia Calpe," for no other reason than that it forms part of the arms of Gibraltar. The Royal Irish Fusiliers with "Fough-a-ballagh" (Clear the way) are the only regiment with an Irish motto, the Seaforth Highlanders stick to the Scotch "Ouldich's Right" (Help to the King), while the Welsh Guards swear by "Cymru am Byth" (Wales for ever).

Investigation of the private business affairs of some few of our public servants could be held, there would be some interesting revelations. This is perhaps too much to expect the Government to do, and probably it will fall to the task of the Telegraph to do it.



## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Orders issued yesterday by  
Lieut. Col. Chapman, V.D.,  
state:—

Joined.  
Pte. V. Murrell having joined  
is allotted Corps No. 2053 and  
posted to Centre Section M.G. Co.  
Resigned.  
No. 1712 Pte. D. O. McDonald  
is permitted to resign dated  
30.1.17.

No. 1413 Corpl. J. F. Grose is  
permitted to resign dated 27.1.17.  
Leave.  
No. 1894 Pte. F. W. Gibbins  
is granted 6 months' leave from  
27.1.17.

No. 1580 Gr. G. W. Sewell is  
granted leave for the duration of  
the War from 30th March 1917.

No. 1757 Spr. R. C. Foss is  
granted an extension of leave to  
1st April 1917.

No. 945 Serjt. J. L. McPherson  
is granted 8 months' leave from  
12.2.17.

No. 1760 Pte. W. F. A. Keapton  
is granted 6 months' leave from  
30.1.17.

No. 1227 Pte. E. Newhouse is  
granted 1 months' leave from  
3.2.17.

No. 1768 Spr. G. A. Miller is  
granted an extension of leave for  
the duration of the War.

Transferred.  
No. 1575 Pte. H. Hyndman is  
transferred from Right Section  
M.G. Co. to Belchers "6" Section  
dated 2.2.17.

No. 1747 Spr. C. Dickens is  
transferred from Engineer Com-  
pany to "D" Co. H. E. Vol.  
Reserves dated 2.2.17.

No. 1784 Pte. F. G. Herridge  
is transferred from Left Section  
M.G. Co. to Belchers "6" Section  
dated 2.2.17.

Struck Off.  
No. 1932 Spr. A. B. D. Stanley  
Smith is struck off the strength  
of the Corps dated 2.2.17.

The leave granted to No. 1482  
Lcs. Corpl. R. Brown, No. 1619  
Pte. R. E. Atwell, No. 1877 Pte.  
W. U. Cowan and No. 1635 Pte.  
U. Santos having expired, they  
are struck off the strength of the  
Corps dated 2.2.17.

Promotions.  
To be Sergeant, dated 2.2.17.  
—No. 945 Corpl. J. L. McPherson.  
To be Corporal, dated 2.2.17.  
—No. 1152 Bomb. H. T. Heath,  
No. 1226 Bomb. W. Seath.

Notice.  
All ranks are again reminded  
that they are strictly forbidden  
to communicate with the Press,  
either directly or indirectly, on  
any matter naval or military.

Engineer Company.  
Detail of Engineer Company  
duties at Lyceum from February  
1 to 16, 1917, has been posted at  
Headquarters.

Parades.  
Sunday, 4th instant:—8.45 a.m.  
All units at Headquarters for  
route march. Dress: marching  
order without tunic, greatcoat,  
mess tin and ammunition.  
Helmets to be worn.

Monday 5th instant:—5.10  
p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.  
drill at Kowloon Dock. Hong-  
kong residents proceed by launch  
from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery and  
Right Section M.G. Co. Musketry  
and Bayonet exercises on Murray  
Parade Ground. Specialists  
Artillery Battery at Headquarters.

Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil  
Service Company Musketry and  
Bayonet exercises at Headquar-  
ters. Scouts Company outside  
Courts of Justice and proceed by  
car to Happy Valley for extended  
order drill. Recruits of all units  
on Murray Parade Ground under  
Corpl. Edgecombe and Corpl.  
Grimes. 6.00 p.m. Signall-  
ing Section "B" class at  
R. A. Theatre for examination.

Tuesday 6th instant:—7.15  
a.m. Signalling Section "B"  
class on Cricket Ground for  
examination. 5.15 p.m. Stretcher  
Bearer Section at Headquarters.

Wednesday 7th instant:—5.00  
p.m. Signalling Section "A"  
"B" & "C" classes at Happy  
Valley for field work.

Thursday 8th instant:—5.00  
p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey  
Club Stables. 5.15 p.m. Special-  
ists Artillery Battery at Head-  
quarters.

Friday 9th instant:—5.15 p.m.  
Recruits of all units at Head-  
quarters O.S.M. Whitcomb and  
Corpl. Grimes will attend.

Detail.  
On duty 4th instant, Scouts  
Company; On duty 5th instant,  
Scouts Company; On duty 6th

GERMANY'S FAITH IN  
SUBMARINES.

More U Boats Being  
Rapidly Built.

Amsterdam, December 27.—  
From all sources whence trust-  
worthy news from Germany can be  
obtained there comes a unanimous  
declaration that Germany is de-  
voting a very large part of her  
shipbuilding resources to the  
work of constructing an enormous  
fleet of submarines.

For a year past there has been  
much increased activity in arma-  
ment work. Hundreds of new  
factories are now completed and  
hundreds of others are now trans-  
formed from peaceful uses.

All Germany now appears to  
have come to the conclusion that  
the submarine is the weapon of  
the future for the German nation,  
and that complete victory for  
Germany, which means utter  
annihilation for her enemies, can  
and will thereby be attained.

Day and night the shipyards  
are never resting. Already sub-  
marines in large numbers are in  
commission. Indeed, apparently  
the only limit to the number in  
commission is the great difficulty  
of securing crews adequately  
trained so that new submarines  
should not prove a greater danger  
to the crews than to unarmed  
enemy ships.

One of the chief training cen-  
tres for the new crews of new  
submarines is Kiel Harbour.  
There any day may be seen about  
30 of the newest and largest sub-  
marines being used solely for the  
purpose of training crews; but this  
is by no means the only centre.  
The most striking features of  
these new vessels are their great  
size and the extraordinary shape  
of the bows.

The outline of the bows is  
described to me as being like the  
blade of a scythe, pointing up-  
wards out of the water. By some  
process, said to be newly invented,  
this blade is extremely hard and  
extremely sharp, so that when the  
submarine, travelling at a moder-  
ate speed, strikes a wire hawser  
an inch and a half thick, its cuts  
it through as if mere hempen  
ropes.

These new vessels are built  
and provided for voyages of 70  
days, while in case of absolute  
necessity the voyage can be much  
extended.

This work of construction  
and training is not carried out  
without dangers, difficulties and  
accidents. At the recent launch-  
ing of a submarine at the famous  
Germania Wharf a disaster oc-  
curred. The submarine was re-  
leased and glided down the slips  
with increasing speed. When it  
was quite impossible to check it  
the spectators saw lying right  
across the slips either a crowbar  
or other iron implement. They  
could only watch and  
wait for the impact. The  
vessel struck the obstacle,  
bounded up, and then fell upside  
down in the water. Twelve men  
were drowned.

The breathing space which  
Germany thinks may possibly  
result from the peace talk, even  
though without any definite re-  
sult, would just now be invaluable  
to Germany for completing her  
plans. Those placing faith in the  
submarines are naturally dis-  
pleased with the peace offer of  
the German Government. They  
explain the peace offer by saying  
that Germany is forced to make  
the offer owing to a very urgent  
plea from Austria, who is unable  
to continue the struggle, being  
weary and exhausted.

instant, Civil Service Company;  
On duty 7th instant, Artillery  
Battery; On duty 8th instant,  
Belchers "6" Section; On duty  
9th instant, Centre Section M.G.  
Company; On duty 10th instant,  
Right Section M.G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 4th to 10th  
instant, Lieut. Weall.

Rifle League.

The undermentioned members  
will represent the Corps versus  
the Police on Sunday 11th instant  
at 2.30 p.m., King's Park Range:—  
O S. M. Duncan, Serjt. Bradbury,  
Serjt. Mann, Corpl. Martin,  
Corpl. Northey, Gunner Sorby,  
Gr. Labrum, Gr. Green. Re-  
serves:—Lcs. Corpl. Edmonds  
and Pte. H. West.

## THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

Position at the End of  
November.

The Hongkong Treasury issues  
the following financial statement  
for the month of November,  
1916:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

Balance of Assets  
and Liabilities  
on 31st Octo-  
ber, 1916, ... \$1,606,450.33

Revenue from 1st  
to 30th Novem-  
ber, 1916, ... 1,091,302.78

2,697,753.11

Expenditure from  
1st to 30th  
November, 1916, 739,111.35

Balance, ... \$1,958,641.76

Assets and Liabilities on  
the 30th November, 1916.

Deposits not Avail-  
able, ... \$ 821,923.17

House Service Ac-  
count, ... 3,481.94

Drafts on Crown  
Agents, ... 627,775.70

Postal Agencies, ... 7,750.82

Total Liabilities, 1,460,931.63

Balance, ... 1,958,641.76

Total, ... \$3,419,573.39

ASSETS.  
Subsidiary Coins, \$ 539,977.95

Advances, ... 113,974.42

Imprest, ... 38,850.00

Crown Agents De-  
posit Account, ... 1,304,477.72

Unallocated Stores,  
(P.W.D.), ... 289,949.31

Unallocated Stores,  
(Railway), ... 117,785.88

Balance, Bank, ... 1,002,617.80

Crown Agents' Current Account, 13,132.88

Exchange, ... 807.47

Total, ... \$3,419,573.39

INSURANCE COMPANY  
REPORT.

In regard to the China Hong  
Nin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the  
Gazette publishes the following  
report of the Registrar of Com-  
panies upon the Valuation and  
report of Mr. H. E. Sturt, F.I.A.,  
for the five years ending March  
20, 1915:—

The valuation balance sheet,  
which is based on the Company's  
balance sheet made up to the 20th  
March, 1915, shows liabilities  
\$1,048,756.55 and assets \$843,  
044.02, a deficiency in assets of  
\$205,712.53. In the valuation  
balance sheet the house prop-  
erties owned by the Company are  
valued at \$488,697.47, the price  
paid for them by the Company.

I have, however, been supplied  
with a valuation of these prop-  
erties as on the 20th March, 1915,  
made by Mr. A. G. Hewitt, Lic.  
R.I.B.A., which gives their then  
value as being \$637,000, an in-  
crease of \$148,902.53. This  
valuation, if correct, reduces the  
deficiency in assets to \$56,810.

There new vessels are built  
and provided for voyages of 70  
days, while in case of absolute  
necessity the voyage can be much  
extended.

This work of construction  
and training is not carried out  
without dangers, difficulties and  
accidents. At the recent launch-  
ing of a submarine at the famous  
Germania Wharf a disaster oc-  
curred. The submarine was re-  
leased and glided down the slips  
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Orderly Officer from 4th to 10th  
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Rifle League.

The undermentioned members  
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at 2.30 p.m., King's Park Range:—  
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Serjt. Mann, Corpl. Martin,  
Corpl. Northey, Gunner Sorby,  
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serves:—Lcs. Corpl. Edmonds  
and Pte. H. West.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

OUR  
HOUSE FED CAPONS  
AND  
CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE  
FLAVOUR.—TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

RACE SEASON 1917.

## FAIRALL &amp; CO.

ARE SHOWING NEW GOODS IN ALL  
DEPARTMENTS,  
Suitable for the Race Season.

## VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT.

9th and 10th Episode of the

## "IRON CLAW."

WHO IS  
THE  
LAUGHING  
MASK.

? ? ?

The greatest success ever  
seen in a Cinematograph.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE  
BRIGADE.

Hongkong and China District.

Orders for week ending Febru-  
ary 10, issued by Mr. E. Ralphs,  
state:—

Parades.

Y.M.C.A. Division.—Company  
Drill and Stretcher Drill daily at  
8 p.m. Dress: drill order.

Baiyungpun Division.—Com-  
pany Drill and Stretcher Drill on  
Wednesday the 7th inst. at 2.15  
p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Victoria Division.—Company  
Drill, Tuesday the 6th inst. at  
5.15 p.m. First Aid Lectures,  
Industrial Workers of the World.

Monday the 5th inst., and Friday  
the 9th inst., at 5.15 p.m.

All Divisions will parade on  
Sunday, the 11th inst. Fall in at  
the Law Courts at 8.40 a.m.

Uniform:—Helmets, haversacks  
(filled), waterbottles (filled),  
shorts and puttees. Stretchers  
will be required.

I. W. W. Not Wanted.

Mr. Jensen, Australian Minister  
for the Navy, has issued a report  
showing that two months ago the  
electric wires of the cruiser Bri-  
tannia were deliberately cut by  
unknown persons. He gave in-  
structions for instant dismissal of  
any workmen belonging to the  
Industrial Workers of the World.

## "VIYELLA"

## DAY SHIRTS

WHITE & STRIPED WITH  
COLLARS TO MATCH.

## TENNIS SHIRTS

WHITE WITH  
COLLARS ATTACHED.

## PYJAMAS

PLAIN & STRIPED IN  
ALL SIZES & WEIGHTS.

"VIYELLA" is exceptionally refined in appearance,  
washes splendidly and does not shrink.

## MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,  
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346.

FOR THE  
TENNIS SEASON.

We have just received for the  
coming season a well assorted stock  
of

## SHIRTS IN

TAFFETA, FLANNEL  
CELLULAR AND MATT.

## SWEATERS

IN ALL SHAPES

MUFFLERS, SHOES, SOCKS etc.

## TROUSERS

IN CASHMERE or FLANNEL.  
10.00 TO 16.00

A "COLUMBIA" GRAFONOLA  
MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT.

LATEST  
IMPROVED  
MODELS  
JUST  
RECEIVED.



THEY  
WILL  
PLAY ALL  
STANDARD  
RECORDS.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE COMPARISON



THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD

TEL. 1322.

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S  
TANSAN

IN FULL SWING



THE ONE AND

ONLY MEDICINAL

WATER FOR ATHLETES

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,  
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong.











## OPEN BOATS.

## The New "Sea-Warfare."

Mr. Alfred Noyes writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:-

The victims of the "open boat" system do not all die as quickly as the women and children of the Lusitania; but "civilisation" is much too big and busy to keep count of the numerous obscure murders of the innocent and helpless at sea. We are told that their deaths are "unavoidable." We are not told whether any "place of safety" had been arranged for the crew of the *Margen Abbey*; but her master was approved at Seattle, Tacoma, Panama and Rio Janeiro by certain mysterious agencies and five large sums of money if his steamer never arrived in France. This is the new warfare. When he refused he was threatened with a place of eternal safety for his own personal benefit. And Robert Louis Stevenson used to be reproached by the "crickets" for his "romantic" gloominess from the realities of our ordered life! My only criticism to-day is that Stevensonian romance, confronted, quite squarely by a contemporary, in an inn at Rio Janeiro looks uncommonly like the bloodiest kind of murder.

One of the most curious methods of treating the crew of an attacked merchant ship is revealed in the case of the *s.s. La Belle France*. On January 31, 1916, she left Port Said for Dieppe, via Algiers, with a cargo of rapeseed, linseed and barley from Karachi. She was unarmed, for offence or defence. All went well till 2 p.m. on February 1, when without any warning, the ship was struck by a torpedo on the starboard side in the way of the cross bunker hold. She listed heavily to starboard at once, and made much water, the hatches from No. 2 and the cross bunker holds being burst open.

All hands were promptly called to the boat-stations, where the boats had already been swung out in case of attack. No. 1 lifeboat on the starboard side was then found to be broken by the concussion and useless. International lawyers may well take note of this very common aspect of these attacks on merchant shipping.

The ship was listing more and more heavily, and all hands were ordered to the port side boats, two of which were lowered by the master and officers. The lascars were ordered to keep close alongside the ship, but they became panic-stricken in the face of the new "frighfulness" and cast off from the ship without orders. The master and three other officers jumped into the boats from the deck. The chief officer, who was standing by the falls, and chief engineer, who was stopping the engines, were left on board as the boats drifted away.

The chief officer dived overboard and was picked up by No. 3 boat. The chief engineer, being unable to swim, remained on board till, as the vessel righted herself, he succeeded in getting into No. 2 starboard boat, which was partly lowered. After about half an hour he was picked up by No. 3 boat.

No. 4 boat, in the meantime, had capsized. Some of the crew were swimming, and others were clinging to her bottom. The submarine rose to the surface, came alongside, and picked up three men. No. 3 boat was then called alongside the submarine by the officer in command, and was ordered to stand by. The officer of the submarine took his revolver and threatened to shoot both crews if they came nearer.

At this moment four trawlers were seen on the horizon; and the submarine, sublimely oblivious of the shivering men it had just hauled on to its deck, dived with the whole bunch of them still clinging there, and left them to flounder to the surface as best they could. Some of them were saved by No. 2 boat, but 19 were drowned, a good many being sucked down by the diving submarine. A delay of a very few seconds, of course, would have made it possible to save them all. But the whole affair throws a curious light on the German methods. It might be described as the tempering of devils.

## PIANO RECITAL.

## Programme for Monday's Concert.

The following is the programme of the piano recital to be given at Government House on Monday evening at 9.15 p.m. (by kind permission of H.E. the Governor) in aid of the H. K. Women's War Work Association. The programmes, which will have analytical notes, will be sold in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund:-

1. Ballade in F minor Chopin. Sanderson.
2. Break of Day Now sleeps the crimson petal Quilter. Mrs. Galloway.
3. Scherzo Hunting Song Scott. Isaac.
4. Reverie Reflets dans l'eau Concert Study Debussy. Berling.
5. Rhapsody Mrs. Balcan. So. ytte.
6. Humoresque Dreamer's Tales (No. 3) Humorsque Petrkin.
7. La Campanella La Campanella Liszt. Drorak.
8. Lullaby Dawn of Joy Deiman Fuller.
9. Ballade Mrs. Galloway. York Bowen.
10. Serenade Intermezzo in Octaves Loschitzky.

The accompanists are Mrs. Frank Austin and Miss E. Omond. The recital is open to all music-lovers, and, at the conclusion, refreshments will be kindly provided by His Excellency.

## Benefit Matinee.

Owing to the Police Reserve Parade on the 8th inst., the benefit matinee at the Hongkong Theatre in aid of the Portuguese School, advertised to take place on that day, will be held on the 5th inst.

mercy with callousness; and reminds one of the nonsense world of Edward Lear, whose creatures regarded one another with affectionate disgust.

The most excessive caution could hardly have regarded this action as necessary to the safety of the "U" boat; for the trawlers, at this time, were many miles away, black dots on the horizon. It seems to be one of the many examples of a curious whimsicality that breaks (by way of reaction perhaps) through the systematic soul of the German. He has carried his logic to the point of madness and perhaps some law of compensation demands that it should be offset by an equally insane capriciousness. There seems to be no other explanation of the goose-like crudities that have crept out of his once music-haunted mountains. On one occasion a temporarily merciful commander kindly offered to tow some open boats, which had been damaged and were leaking badly, into a place of safety. He saw some air-craft in the distance, after the boats had been made fast; and he promptly dived with the boats behind him, not even waiting to cast loose. It was only after a frantic struggle and wild hacking with knives at tangled ropes in blind whirlpools, that these men escaped with their lives.

It becomes more and more difficult, however, in a world-war that seems to have grown too big for the human intellect, to keep more than a few of the facts before us at one time. One finds, over and over again, well-meaning people who shudder at these hideous aspects of the matter, but are content to regard them as a part of the new "sea-warfare." They are unable to retain, apparently, more than half a dozen ideas simultaneously; unable to realise that all this has no relation whatsoever to "warfare"; that these men were non-combatants on merchant ships; and that, in a great many cases, they were the citizens and the ships of neutral countries. Nobody who can retain all these facts, simultaneously, can come to any other conclusion than that the charge is one of wilful murder on the high seas. Undoubtedly our world has grown too big for us.

It is difficult to imagine what must be the generations of some of these merchant-seamen, men who have been occupying their brains in fishing or coasting-trade, and suddenly find themselves whisked by all these strange new war lands.

## GEORGES CARPENTIER.

## The True Story of His American Offers.

Fantastic stories are going round the world, says the *Sporting Chronicle*, concerning Georges Carpentier and his future projects and boxing contests. Our American confreres, always wide awake for sensation, have, of course, set the pace by printing enormous headlines stating: "Carpentier to Meet Willard," or "A Carpentier-Moran Contest for France." Part of these stories, resented Europe and raised much curiosity and comment, Carpentier's popularity not having been completely swallowed up by the greatest war of all times.

What was the true situation? Had Carpentier received genuine offers from the United States, and was there the possibility of him taking part in a contest during the war? Francois Desamps, the French champion's manager, was the man to reply to these questions. I sought him out, and was lucky to find him in Paris. I had hardly broached the subject when Desamps drew from his pocket a wire and handed it to me, saying, "This is the cable that set free all the stories you mention."

Sent from New York via Anglo the wire runs as follows:—"Offer one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs Carpentier to box Dillon New York. Will advance all fares."—Richard and McCracken, Madison square Garden." Let it be remembered that only ten-round no-decision bouts are allowed in New York. An offer of 125,000 francs (£5,000) for such a match is a rich offer, and sufficient to entice any boxer or manager.

I, however, had no effect on Desamps, if I can judge by the negligent way he treated the matter. "There was only one answer to make," spoke Francois in reply to my query. "A negative one. Of course, I am very sorry to disappoint our American friends once again, and I said so in my answer to Richard and McCracken. But you know Carpentier is far too busy directing the fire of our big guns, in order to kill as many Boches as he can, and end the war quickly to worry about boxing contests at the present time."

"If it were possible Carpentier would be only too pleased to engage in a serious scrap. His fists have been itching him for months, but duty before all. The war will not last for ever, and when it is over we shall have all the time we want to meet Dillon and even Jess Willard, for Carpentier intends bidding for the world's championship. I firmly believe that in the space of four years after the end of the war Georges will wear the crown, and you can say so in your letter to England if you like. He is not putting on much weight, but his hands are sound as they never were before. I can tell you now that they gave as much anxious moments when preparing for Joe Jeannette and Ganboat Smith."

Although I quite understand the sentiment which compels Desamps to refuse the American proposition, I cannot refrain from uttering a regret. I should be far more satisfied if Desamps took upon himself the initiative of asking the military authorities special leave for Carpentier to engage in the contest with Jack Dillon, and I am permitted that his visit to New York would result in a great outburst of enthusiasm in the Allies' favour.

Boxing is booming great-guns in America at the present time, and Carpentier would raise far more interest, and his visit result in a far more profitable propaganda, than, for instance, the visit the French bandmaster, Montoux, is actually paying in the States. And I may remark that, like Carpentier, Montoux was on active service when allowed leave by the military authorities. In the short space of a few weeks Carpentier could take part in four or five contests, attract thousands of spectators, create an enthusiasm which no singer or bandmaster is capable of creating, and at the same time collect something like half a million francs, the greater part of which would, of course, go to various war lands.

## MASTERY OF THE AIR.

## R. F. C. 20 Times Stronger Since August 1914.

Important recommendations are made in the report of Mr. Justice Bailhache's Committee, who sat at Westminster Hall last summer to investigate charges which had been made in Parliament and elsewhere with regard to the administration of the Royal Flying Corps. The principal recommendations are:-

That the equipment of the Royal Flying Corps should be separated from the executive command.

That one equipment department should be established, charged with the equipment of both the Army and Navy flying services.

One difficulty experienced before the war, states the report, was in obtaining money for development and equipment of the service, another was the decision not to build large non-rigid airships, and the transfer of the few small airships we had to the Navy against General Henderson's wishes, in January 1914.

The Royal Flying Corps has multiplied more than twenty fold since the beginning of the war, and its growth continues.

The report concludes with the following high tribute to the Royal Flying Corps:-

"The task of fault-finding, always unpleasant, became more and more distasteful to us as we proceeded with our inquiries."

When we look back to the Royal Flying Corps at the outbreak of war setting out with its 100 or so pilots, its 65 aeroplanes for the front, and with its 20 serviceable ones at home for training; when we remember that none of its engines were of British design, and that it was dependent on the goodwill of our Allies, the French, for much of its material; and when we see it now increased out of all recognition in numbers and efficiency of its aeroplanes, with their vastly improved engines, its ability to rely on British manufacturers to supply its needs, its training schools, its aerodromes, its equipment, its pilots and observers, its army of mechanics, it seems as though the Royal Flying Corps is a new creation.

Our admiration is increased when we remember that all the work necessary to bring it into its present state of efficiency has been done while bearing the heavy burdens of rendering such services as the Army required of it in the field and on the front.

Mr. Pemberton Billing's charges and those of others are thus dismissed:-

"In our interim report (August 3, 1916) we dealt exclusively with the charge of criminal negligence made by Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P. We do not refer to that charge again. Many of the charges and criticisms made before us have been based on hearsay evidence."

The recommendation that the equipment of the R.F.C. should be separated from the executive command states:-

General Henderson's position as commander responsible for the corps as a fighting arm, and at the same time responsible as Director-General of Military Aeronautics for its equipment, is an impossible position for any man to fill, now that the R.F.C. has grown to its present dimensions, and especially in view of its probable further growth.

Other recommendations of the Committee are:- Continued existence of the Royal Aircraft Factory is essential. "If the Equipment Department of military aeronautics were divorced from the Royal Flying Corps, much of the trade jealousy of the Royal Aircraft Factory would, we hope, disappear."

Observers should receive promotion without having to become pilots. A corps of observers should be formed with a regular establishment, graded for promotion among themselves.

With regard to the combination of the R.A.F. engine with the R.E. 20 aeroplane, the Air Committee note that the three airships which were brought down in flames on the night of September 2, September 23 and October 1 last were brought down by pilots flying R.E. 20 machines. Armed with R.A.F. engines.

## SAVAGE MURDER OF BRITISH SAILORS.

## Deliberately Shelled by German Submarine.

The degree of savagery which the Germans have attained in their submarine policy of sinking merchant ships at sight would appear, an Admiralty announcement recently issued states, to have reached its climax in the sinking of the British steamer *Westminster*, proceeding in ballast from Torre Annunziata to Port Said.

On December 13 this vessel was attacked by a German submarine without warning, when 180 miles from the nearest land and struck by two torpedoes in quick succession, which killed four men. She sank in four minutes.

This ruthless disregard of the rules of international law was followed by a deliberate attempt to murder the survivors. The officers and crew, while effecting their escape from the sinking ship in boats, were shelled by the submarine at a range of 3,000 yards.

The master and chief engineer were killed outright, and their boat sunk. The second and third engineer and three of the crew were not picked up and are presumed to have been drowned.

Great Britain, in common with all other civilised nations, regards the sinking without warning of merchant ships with detestation, but, in view of the avowed policy of the German Government and their refusal to consider the protests of neutrals, it is recognised that mere protests are unavailing. The captain of the German submarine must, however, have satisfied himself as to the effectiveness of his two torpedoes, and yet proceeded to carry out in cold blood an act of murder which could not possibly be justified by any urgency of war, and can only be regarded in the eyes of the world as a further proof of the degradation of German honour.

## MUGWUMPS AND MEDICOS.

## War Office's Treatment of Military Hospital Doctors.

## Says John Bull:-

More than once we have referred to the War Office's scabby refusal of recognition of the doctors in charge of military hospitals at home. It ought to be obvious to the uniformed officials who sit down there in cushioned ease and lay down their petty little laws and regulations for others, that the doctors in home military hospitals are performing national service infinitely more valuable than their own. Yet these officials, glorified by their uniform and dressed in a little brief authority, will not grant even honorary and temporary commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps to Army hospital doctors. Take a single case as an instance of many.

Up in the North there is a certain military hospital containing five hundred beds, generally full. It is in sole charge of a resident doctor, who relinquished a lucrative practice he had worked up during ten years in order to help the sick and wounded boys. He served abroad with the French army and retired with the rank of Major. All this notwithstanding, he is refused an honorary R.A.M.C. commission during his service in this military hospital. Why? Because the uniformed and commissioned red-tapers of the War Office say they do not grant Army commissions for local services.

Isn't it mean; isn't it petty? Did ever goose cockle or asses bray in so pitiful a jargon as these soft-seated rattlers? What is a local service? What service can be more local, more unessential and dispensable, than theirs? What service can be less local, less dispensable, than that of an Army hospital doctor who night and day is devoting his knowledge to relieve the sufferings of our soldiers and bring them back to life and health? You might elect but the whole uniformed commissioned gang of War Office blockheads and it wouldn't matter a jot of plank to anybody. That cannot be said of the doctors they scorn and spurn.

## THE RACES.

## This Morning's Work at Happy Valley.

There was a large attendance of interested persons at the Racecourse this morning, when most of the ponies were given trial runs. Again some very good times were clocked, the two outstanding performances of the Derby griffins being those of Heroloni, who, after a mile and a half, covered the last quarter in 30.4/5 secs, and Silver Sreak, who went a mile and three-quarters, doing the last quarter in 30.4/5 secs. The best last quarter by an old pony was that of 31 seeds, by Windsor Dahlia, whereas the fastest last quarter by subscription griffins was 33, put up by Cloudlands and Jigger. Among the times recorded were the following:-

Derby Griffins.  
Haji, Last three quarters, 33.2; 1.6.4/5; 1.42; last quarter 35.1/5.  
Heroloni, Mile and a half, 44; 1.20; 1.50 2/5; 2.37; 3.12; 3.42.4/5; last quarter 30.4/5.  
Jacobite, Mile and a quarter, 40; 1.20; 1.53; 2.35; 3.7.2/5; last quarter 32.2/5.

Glorious Pearl, Last mile, 37; 1.12.2/5; 1.45 2/5; 2.20.4/5; last quarter 35.2/5.

Victory, Mile and a half, 37; 1.10.3/5; 1.48.2/5; 2.21; 2.54.2/5; 3.29.2/5; last quarter 35.

Tittlemouse, Mile and a half, 39; 1.16.2/5; 1.52.2/5; 2.29; 3.4.2/5; 3.36; last quarter 31.3/5.

Sinola, Mile and a half, 41; 1.28; 2.04; 2.38; 3.12; 3.44.1/5; last quarter 32.1/5.

Victory Dahlia, Mile and a half, 35.1/5; 1.9; 1.44; 2.29; 2.58; 3.26.1/5; last quarter 32.1/5.

Forstrot and Capilano, Mile and a quarter, 37; 1.13.4/5; 1.49; 2.23.4/5; 2.56.3/5; last quarter 32.4/5.

Formosa Chief, Last mile, 37.2/5; 1.14.2/5; 1.50.2/5; 2.29; last quarter 32.2/5.

Onward Dahlia, Mile and a half, 36; 1.10.4/5; 1.47; 2.22; 2.56.2/5; 3.28; last quarter 31.3/5.

Iron Daks, Mile and a half, 38; 1.13; 1.50; 2.26; 3.00; 3.32.3/5; last quarter 32.3/5.

Mansur, Mile and a half, 40; 1.17; 1.51.1/5; 2.25; 2.59; 3.33; last quarter 34.

Choice Dahlia, Mile and a half, 37.2/5; 1.12.3/5; 1.51.2/5; 2.27.2/5; 3.4.1/5; 3.36.3/5; last quarter 32.2/5.

Warriorini and Aerolini, Mile and three quarters, 41; 1.16.2/5; 1.53.3/5; 2.28.3/5; 3.2.2/5; 3.36; 4.11.3/5; last quarter 35.2/5.

Reser Chief, Mile and a quarter, 40; 1.19.2/5; 1.55.2/5; 3.1; 3.24.3/5; 3.57.2/5; last quarter 32.4/5.

Brown Mouse and Town Mouse, Mile and a half, 39; 1.14; 1.50; 2.25; 2.59.2/5; 3.31.3/5; last quarter 33.1/5.

Banjo and Black Prince, Mile and a quarter, 44; 1.25.2/5; 2.3; 2.38; 3.10.4/5; last quarter 32.4/5.

Warrior II, Mile and a half, 37.2/5; 1.14; 1.50; 2.27; 3.4.3/5; 3.39.2/5; last quarter 34.4/5.

Subscription Griffins.  
Fieldmouse, Three quarters of a mile, 36.2/5; 1.12; 1.46.2/5; last quarter 34.2/5.

Cloudlands, Mile and a quarter, 38; 1.16.4/5; 1.53.2/5; 2.29; 3.04; last quarter 33.

Merry Monarch, Mile and a quarter, 41; 1.20; 1.56; 2.30.2/5; 3.02; last quarter 31.3/5.

Spalpeen, Mile and a quarter, 38; 1.13.2/5; 1.48; 2.22.2/5; 2.57; last quarter 34.3/5.

Golliwog, Mile and a quarter, 42; 1.20; 1.57; 2.31; 3.4.2/5; last quarter 33.2/5.

Magic Dahlia, Mile and a half, 39; 1.15; 1.52.2/5; 2.29; 3.2.3/5; 3.36.2/5; last quarter 33.4/5.

Triumphant King, Mile and a quarter, 35; 1.11; 1.48.2/5; 2.25; 2.59; last quarter 34.

Jadestone and Moonstone, Mile, 36.2/5; 1.14.3/5; 1.48; 2.24; last quarter 33.

Khalikat, Mile and three quarters, 41; 1.20; 1.57.1/5; 3.42.3/5; 4.19.2/5; last quarter 36.4/5.

The Jigger, Last three quarters, 38; 1.12.2/5; 1.45.2/5; last quarter 33.

Old Patter.  
Giant Dahlia, Mile and a half, 36; 1.13; 1.48.2/5; 2.25; 3.27.4/5; last quarter 32.4/5.

## RECORD OF MEN OF MILITARY AGE.

## Employers to File Lists to Recruiting Authority.

Further duties are imposed on employers of men of military age, the Secretary of the War Office announces, by an amendment of Defence of the Realm Regulation 41 A, which requires the posting up of lists of male employees of military age and provides for the keeping of a record of such men who have not been employed for more than a week.

Under the new conditions employers are required to send a true copy of the list to the recruiting officer during the first week in every calendar month, with a written report showing any alterations and additions. The recruiting officer to whom these particulars are to be sent is the recruiting officer for the locality in which the persons included in the list are employed.

The form in use for posting the lists in accordance with the Regulation may be used for making the copy of the list, and is obtainable on application at post offices.

Attention is also directed to the new Regulation 41 A, under which every person who, in Great Britain, employs any man who has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 42 in any establishment where munitions work, as defined in Section 9 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act 1916, is carried on, must deliver, within 24 hours after the man is taken into employment, the particulars of his writing concerning him, which are specified in the table of list annexed to Regulation 41 A. These particulars must be delivered to the recruiting officer for the locality in which the premises are situated. The particulars will not, for the present, be required from establishments solely engaged on shipbuilding or ship-repairing.

Failure to comply with these regulations or the giving of false information is an offence punishable by imprisonment and a fine up to £100.

Another regulation gives the right to the competent naval or military authority or his agent to enter premises at which information as to employees is required, and to make inspections and examine books in order to test the accuracy of the returns made. If any person obstructs or impedes the inspector or gives false answers to questions, or fails to produce books or documents for inspection he is guilty of an offence.

Employers are also warned against writing letters direct to soldiers on active service or to their officers urging the release of the men in order that they may return to their employers. Such interference is opposed to the maintenance of discipline, has an unsettling effect on the men, and is also open to other serious objections. Under a new order this is a punishable offence. This restriction does not apply to communications with or by a Government department.

Derby Chief, Mile and a quarter, 37.2/5; 1.16; 1.52; 3.7; last half 15.

Australian Chief, Mile, 35.2/5; 1.14.4/5; 1.46; 2.18; last quarter 32.

Windsor Dahlia, Mile and a quarter, 36; 1.13.4/5; 1.50; 2.23.2/5; 2.54.2/5; last quarter 31.

Triumphant Dahlia, Mile, 36.2/5; 1.12.4/5; 1.46.3/5; 2.18; last quarter 32.2/5.

Golfonia, Mile, 36; 1.10.3/5; 1.43; 2.17.3/5; last quarter 34.3/5.

Daks Dahlia, Mile and a half, 35.1/5; 1.9; 1.44; 2.20; 2.54; 3.26.1/5; last quarter 32.1/5.

Matchbox, Mile and a quarter, 41; 1.20; 1.56; 2.30.2/5; 3.2; last quarter 31.3/5.

The Gaffer, Last three quarters, 35.2/5; 1.12; 1.44; last quarter 32.

Sandy, Mile and a quarter, 40.2/5; 1.17.2/5; 1.54; 2.28; 3.2.2/5; 3.40.4/5; last quarter 31.2/5.

Pingwa Chief, Mile and a quarter, 37; 1.12.2/5; 1.49; 2.21; 3.2.2/5; last quarter 31.2/5.

King, Last three quarters, 36; 1.13; 1.48; 2.25; last quarter 32.4/5.



## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915.		1916/7.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	
720	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 700
1375	Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 375
1150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 150
900	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	\$1005 980
ex73 255	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 240
1735	Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127	April	168 152
275	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 367 1/2
116	Shipping.								
20 1/4	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/4	Mar.	137 106
131	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$16	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17 1/2
131 1/4	Indo-China (Combined Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/4	Jan.	190 171
106 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142 110
34	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	68	Oct.	54	Aug.	55 41.50
126	Refineries.								
540	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 100
	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all			41		30 1/2
36 1/2	Mining.								
240	Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	36 1/2 26 1/2
31 1/2	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35 1.70
32 1/2	Tronch Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 27 1/2
32 1/2	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 31 1/2
186 1/2	Docks & Wharves, Godowns, & H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	86 1/2 71
178	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	61,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 76 1/2
187	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	65,700	\$100	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	92 1/2 59
182	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	70	April	93 81
112	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
191 1/4	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 107
17	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2 91 1/2
135	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/4	Jan.	6	July	7.10 6.40
135	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$60	50	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 35
186	Shanghai Lands	78,000	£50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 85
74	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	68 1/4	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 74
193	H'kong Central Estates.	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 93
145	Cotton Mills.								
134	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	167 130
134	Kung Yik	75,000	£10	all	163	July	113	Feb.	164 111
80	Laou Kung Mow	8,000	£100	all	90 1/4	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
118	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	125 81
154	Yangtze Paper Co., Ltd.	175,000	£5	all	61	Oct.	63 1/2	Dec.	61 43 1/2
180	Miscellaneous.								
1450	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10.35 8.00
180	China Light, Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90 4.30
180	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 8.40
125 1/2	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 25 1/2
116 1/2	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10 8.65
149	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
160	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 158
184 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 30
1720	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/4
120	Langkats	250,000	£10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2 20
110	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/4	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25 9 1/2
11	Do (New)	60,000	\$10	all	1.05	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1.00 60 cts.
18 1/2	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80 3 1/4
16 1/2	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$10	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 14
163 1/2	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 6
16	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/4
229	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29 28
29 1/2	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			10		8 1/2

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FEB. 2, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 112.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their report, dated Friday, the 2nd of February, state:—  
Our last report was dated the 26th of January, since when the January Settlement has been satisfactorily negotiated. The local market is still on the dull side, and not much improvement is to be looked for till money becomes easier. Owing to the further advance in exchange, more investment stocks have come on the market, but there is very little enquiry, and reduced rates would in most cases be accepted.

The Shanghai market remains lifeless. Shanghai Cottons have buyers at Tls. 118, but other stocks are unchanged. Plantation rubber is quoted at 2 1/2, market very steady. The Kampas, Limited, have declared an interim dividend of 15%.

**BANKS.**—Sales are reported at \$720.  
**MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.**—Sales of Unions have been made at \$900. Hongkong Fires are on offer at \$375, and Cantons at the same rate, and less would doubtless be accepted.

**SHIPPING.**—Douglases, after sales at \$115, \$110 1/2 and \$117, have buyers at the close at \$110 1/2. Business has been done forward at \$121 April, and more shares are wanted at this rate. Deferred Indos have been placed at \$122, but close weaker with sellers at \$131. Star Ferries are on offer at \$34, and Steamboats have been done at \$20 1/2 and \$20.

**REFINERIES.**—China Sugars have declined to \$126, shares being offered at this quotation. Malabons, on the rumour of a \$5 dividend, have improved to a buying quotation of \$40.

**DOCKS & WHARVES.**—Docks have had a sharp rise to \$128, sales having been made at this rate, and forward at \$132 and \$132 1/2 March, and \$134 April. At the close the market is a bit easier, and there are sellers at \$128. Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$86 1/2 and \$87, and close firm on the declaration by the Company of a dividend of \$4.00 for 1916, and a bonus of \$2.

**LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS, ETC.**—Hongkong Lands have found buyers at \$91 1/2 ex dividend, and more shares could be obtained at this. Humphreys' Estates are wanted at \$7. Hongkong Hotels are on offer at \$112, whilst West Points have further declined to a selling quotation of \$75 ex dividend.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Cement have remained steady round about \$11.65, sales having been made at this rate and at \$11.70, and forward business has been done at \$12 for March. China Providents are enquired for at \$8.90. Watsons are still wanted at \$6 1/2, and China Lights at \$4 1/2. Union Waterboats have improved to \$16 1/2 buyers. Hongkong Electric have found buyers at \$49. Ropes at the close are on offer at \$34 1/2.

## COMPANIES' REPORTS.

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**—The net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1916, including \$7,730.87 brought forward from last account amounts to \$86,675.28, and after deducting the remuneration to Directors and General Managers (\$7,891.44) leaves a balance of \$78,783.84, which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—  
To pay a dividend of 60 cents per share, absorbing \$75,000, and carry forward \$3,783.84.

**HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.**—The net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1916, including the amount brought forward from the last account, amount to \$728,080.81, which the Directors recommend to be distributed as follows:—to pay a dividend of 8%, and a bonus of \$2.00 per share, to write off wharves, launches, lighters, etc., \$143,037.84, and to carry forward \$225,043.17.

**HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.**—The net profits for the half year ending 31/12/16, including the amount brought forward from last account amounts to \$123,493.32, which the Directors recommend to be apportioned as follows:—To pay a final dividend of \$3.00, to transfer to repairs and renewals account \$20,000, to write off steam launches \$1,000, and to carry forward \$42,493.32.

## COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., General Meeting on 3rd February, at 11.30 a.m. Books closed from 27th January to 2nd February.  
Kowloon Land and Buildings Co., Ltd., General Meeting on 10th February, at 11 a.m. Books closed from 1st to 10th February.  
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., General Meeting on 10th February, at noon, at the Hongkong Hotel. Books closed 5th to 12th February.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., General Meeting on the 13th February, at noon. Books closed from 31st January to 13th February.

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OGHI, MUTARE, KISHI, KURO, YOSHIMIZU, HOJO, NAKAZUKA, SAITO, KAWADA, SHIWA, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI and OYUBAR Collieries.

Agents for SANITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KATASU, WAKAMATSU, OTABU, MURORA, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBURA, VLADIVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI,"

Cod. ad. Al. A.B.A. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKING—Messrs. GEARING & CO., MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNBO & CO., LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars apply to—

K. KATO, Manager,

Longkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Beaten if Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 2nd Feb. 1917.

SELLING.		4 m/s. Marks		Nom.	
T/T	2 1/4	4 m/s. Francs	3.39	5 m/s. Francs	3.44
Demand	2 1/4 1/16	Demand, Germany	—	Demand, New York	56 1/4
30 d/s	2 1/4 1/2	T/T Bombay	—	Demand, Bombay	17 1/4 Nom.
60 d/s	2 1/4 3/4	T/T Calcutta	—	Demand, Calcutta	17 1/4 Nom.
4 m/s.	2 1/4 9/16	Demand, Manila	112	Demand, Singapore	100 1/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	On Haiphong	2 1/4 prem.	On Saigon	2 1/4 prem.
T/T Singapore	100 1/4	On Bangkok	66 1/2	Sovereign	8.49 Nom.
T/T Japan	109 1/4	Gold Leaf, per oz.	49.60	Bar Silver, per oz.	37 5/16
T/T India	17 1/4 Nom.				
Demand, India	17 1/4 Nom.				
T/T San Francisco	56				
co & New York	135 1/4				
T/T Java	135 1/4				
T/T Marks	Nom.				
T/T Francs	3.27				
Demand, Paris	—				

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2 1/2 1/16  
4 m/s. D/P 2 1/2 3/16  
6 m/s. L/C 2 1/2 5/16  
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2 1/2 5/16  
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 5 1/4

## DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces 3 1/2% dis.  
Chinese ... 10 " 3 1/2% dis.  
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.  
Hongkong 10 " " "

## BANKS.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall St., New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: 55 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUNDS \$3,931,000

U.S. GOLD \$7,181,000

## BRANCHES:

BOMBAY CALCUTTA CANTON CEBU COLON HANKOW HONGKONG KOWLOON MANILA MEDAN PEKING SHANGHAI SINGAPORE SUEZ TIENTSIN YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in Cuba and South America.

BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, HAVANA, MONTREAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTO SPIRITO, VALPARAISO.

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

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